Vol. LIX ... No. 19,201.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 11, 1899.—3 PARTS, 36 PAGES, WITH ILLUSTRATED SUPPLEMENT, 20 PAGES.

KILLED AND CUT IN PIECES

GHASTLY FIND OF A CRESCENT ATH-LETIC CLUB EMPLOYE.

A HEADLESS BODY DRIFTED BY THE BEACH AT BAY RIDGE AND WAS TOWED ASHORE -EVIDENCES OF UNSKILFUL WORK

WITH A SHARP INSTRUMENT

The dismembered and headless trunk of a tout, well-built man floated into the grounds of the Crescent Athletic Club, at Bay Ridge, in oklyn Borough, yesterday morning. An exsmination of the body showed that there had evidently been murder, and that the murderer had followed the example of Martin Thorn in the case of Guldensuppe, by an attempt to destroy all means of identification. The case differed from the Guldensuppe murder in the fact that there were no wrappings about the headless trunk, nor was there any mutilation of the ekin of the torso.

The body was first discovered by Frederick Johnson, the night watchman of the club, who, at 8:20 o'clock yesterday morning, started with his dog toward the water. It was Johnson's intention to give the dog his morning bath, but the animal snowed a singular disinclination to enter the water. Johnson was surprised, and seeking for an explanation saw floating some distance away a white object. A closer look convinced him that it was the body of a man, and he ran to the clubhouse and reported the matter to the clerk, who was on duty there. At the latter's suggestion Johnson secured the

assistance of another employe, took a boat, and rowed out to where the body was floating in the water. He hitched a rope around the obthrong of club attendants viewed it. It was clear to even the lay mind that the body was cut clean through at the point of severance with the other portions of the trunk, as if with a razor or a sharp knife. The weapon must there was not a waver in the line, and the implement had severed skin and flesh neatly and cleanly. The clerk at once sent for the police, and a mounted officer rode down to see the body. He congented to its removal from the In the mean time word had been sent to Police Headquarters in Brooklyn, and the suggestion that there was another Guldensuppe mystery in the hands of the police made Deputy Chief Mackellar instruct Captain Reynolds, in charge of the detective force, to send two of his men down to the shore. Detectives Connelly and Desmond reached the body just as Mr. Reilly, the county undertaker, arrived there. The detectives found that what was left of the man measured in length exactly forty inches The head, neck and shoulders were missing, as were the heart, lungs and other organs of

NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANATOMY SHOWN

the chest. The viscera below the diaphragm

The person who had dismembered the body had used a sharp instrument, but showed no acquaintance with anatomy in severing the bones. It seemed as if an axe or a butcher's cleaver had been used. About two inches of the lower part of the breast bone remained, and that had been chopped through, leaving jagged edges.

An attempt had been made to disarticulate in scientific fashion two of the ribs that adhered to the portion of the breast bone that was taken The cartilage was cut, as if with a sharp The floating ribs and lower portion of

the backbone remained, and the vertebra at the point of cutting was not shattered.

Both of the legs had been cut off below the knees, the skin and flesh had been severed with a sharp knife and, again, it was evident that the boxes had been broken off as if he with an axe. it was thought that the unskilled operator had tried this, too, with an axe. The bone at the point of fracture showed the sharp line of an axe stroke, and a triangular piece of the thigh bone, about three-quarters of an inch long, had been broken off. But the dismemberment there had been abandoned, and, as stated, the leg was the leg was cut off about three inches below the knee

IN THE WATER ONLY A SHORT TIME. seemed to be of ante-mortem origin was a bruise under the right knee. It was about an abraded and cut in the right groin, and at first the officers thought that the incision might have been made with a knife, but a closer examination showed that the abrasion and incision were due to the rope with which the men at the club had towed the body to the landing place. The followed on the skin. The body was in excellent condition. There was not the slightest sign of decomposition, and it was evident that it could not have been more than twenty-four hours in the water.

The detectives noted that the chest measured seventeen inches across, and that the portion of the torso remaining was twenty inches in length. A careful examination was made for marks that might lead to identification, but

Later in the afternoon the body reached the most searching character was made by Central Office men. The dead man, according to conjecture, must have been in life from 5 feet 10 inches to 5 feet 11 inches in height, and could not have weighed less than two hundred pounds. It was evident, too, that the victim was not a man advanced in life. He was strong and well nourished, and his age may have been between thirty and thirty-six years. The body was viewed at the Morgue by Coro-

The body was viewed at the Morgue by Coroner Burger, who said he would hold an autopsy
this forenoon at 10:30 o'clock.

Preparations will be made to-day, it is said,
to drag the bay in the neighborhood of the
Crescent Athletic Club house for other portions
of the dismembered body.

Up to 11 o'clock last night no one had peared at the little Morgue under the shadow of Fort Greene Park to identify the body. The conviction is growing in the minds of the people who have seen it that murder has been perpetrated, and that there has been another attempt to dispose of the victim's body as was done in the Guidensuppe case.

ose examination of the trunk last night showed that the man living was the possessor of a long and strong body, and probably short legs. His hair must have been dark brown, and his body was probably cast into the water less than ten hours before it was found.

Among the plausible theories regarding the case is one that the man was swimming on the New-Jersey water front on the night before last, and, while resting on a trestle in the neighborhood of Newark Bay, was run down and cut up by a train. Had that been the case, however, the man's clothes would probably have been found, and his friends would have made

inquirles about him before late last night. Another theory is that the man attended the prize fight on Friday night, won a lot of money,

and was foully dealt with by his enemies. The finding of the body in the neighborhood of Coney Island lends come color to this theory.

"I am satisfied that the man, whoever he was, was cut in two by a propeller blade," said Captain Reynolds last night "A propeller blade will cut clean, and the fact that this man is minus both his head and his feet should not be wondered at However, I shall not let my theory stand in the way of doing my utmost to selve the mystery of his identity. I have four

detectives on the case, and one of the police boats was kept searching for other parts of the body yesterday afternoon. The case is a mysterious one, but I doubt if there was murder."

DIPLOMACY AT AN END. THE COLUMBIA LAUNCHED.

IT MAY BE HIS BROTHER.

Jacob Vallschneider, of No. 6 Monroe-ave. Tompkinsville, will go to Brooklyn to-day to view the body.

Mr. Vallschneider's brother Charles is missing. The missing man was twenty years old, and lived at his brother's home. He was formerly employed as an inspector by the Midland Electric Railroad on Staten Island, but had been out of employment for some time, and left his brother's house on May 15 to look for work. Since then his brother has heard nothing from him. The young man had brown hair and blue eyes, was about 5 feet 7½ inches in height and was well built, weighing about 158 pounds. He had what is known as a chicken breast. The body from the shoulders to the hips was longer than the average for men of his height, his legs being rather short. The brother could his legs being rather short. The brother could not last night recall any scar or mark on the body, but said the missing man had a crescentshaped scar on his left forearm, and also a scar on the big toe of the left foot.

DREYFUS HOMEWARD BOUND.

LEAVES HIS ISLAND PRISON ON THE CRUISER SFAX FOR FRANCE.

Cayenne, June 10 .- The French cruiser Sfax left the islands at 6:20 a. m. to-day with Dreyfus on board. The latter embarked on the war ship at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

DEMONSTRATIONS AT POITIERS.

Politiers, France, June 10.-The arrival here today of M. Albert Viger, Minister of Agriculture, caused a demonstration by friends of President Loubet, which resulted in a counter demonstration by members of the Catholic Club This was interfered with by the police, who arrested twelve of the participants.

that of the victim of a murder. The skin was REFUSE TO RIDE IN THE GRAND PRIX. Paris, June 10 .- According to the "Eclair" the jockeys Madden, Sloan and Cannon refuse to come to Paris to ride in the Grand Prix.

ALL READY FOR TROUBLE.

A GREAT FORCE OF POLICE AND MILITARY WILL GUARD LOUBET'S ROUTE

TO THE RACES. Park, June 10 .- The Prefecture of Police has issued an announcement that six thousand pogade of infantry will be stationed to-morrow between the Elysée Palace and the paddock at Longchamps upon the occasion of President Loubet's visit to the racecourse in order to

witness the race for the Grand Prix de Paris. Numerous detachments of police, cavalry and infantry will also be distributed at certain points in Paris where disturbances are thought

CHRISTIANI OFFERS TO APOLOGIZE.

of counsel for Count Christiani, who on Sunday last struck at President Loubet with a cane at the Auteuil racecourse, during the demonstration there, says the defence will be that the Count acted in an excited state of mind, and did not know what he was doing. Count Christiani will, it is announced, make a full apology when he is placed on trial.

COMPROMISE ON THE AUSGLEICH.

ARRANGED AT A CONFERENCE OF AUSTRIAN AND HUNGARIAN MINISTERS.

Vienna, June 10 .- A conference of Austrian Hungarian Ministers to-day settled the Ausgleich basis of a compromise, the details of which will be announced in the Hungarian Diet on Wednes-

Government—the retention of the whole Ausgleich, including the prolongation of the Austro-Hun-garian Bank charter, until 1903, or the continu-ance of the whole Ausgleich, under the new stat-

the maintenance of the bank after the expiration of the customs and commercial union, was considered also. Which plan, if any, will be adopted will not be known until Premier Koloman de Szell shail make his statement to the Diet. According to the "Neue Freie Presse," the compromise provides for the duration of the customs and commercial union and the Austro-Hungarian Bank charter until 1907. The new constitution of the bank will be carried out immediately and the commercial treaties which expire at the end of 1908 will be renewed to run until the end of 1907, so they may expire at the same time as the customs agreement.

STATEMENTS FROM PREMIER LAURIER.

TWO IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENTS MADE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AT OTTAWA.

Premier, made two important statements in the House of Commons last night regarding the Yukon. In the first place, he said that a provisional boundary had been established on the Dalton trail, but he was not at liberty to say at what point. The second and still more important announcement was that the Government would not grant any of the applications now before Parliament for railway charters to the Yukon over disputed territory. The reason for this was that these charters were principally for railways to Pyramid Harbor, and to build for railways to Pyramid Harbor, and to build another city at that point similar to Skaguay would only contribute more trouble to the settlement of the boundary. That was made apparent from what had already taken place. Indeed, if it were finally decided that Pyramid Harbor was within United States territory, the policy of the Government would be to construct a road to an ocean port on British territory further south, as Canada did not wish to build up another city on American territory on the Pacific Coast.

HOW HE MISSED HIS OWN WEDDING.

A YOUNG MAN SAYS HE TOOK A DRINK IN NEW

YORK AND CAME TO IN PHILADELPHIA. Conrad Russell, of No. 847 Traphagen-st., West Hoboken, who disappeared on Tuesday, the day previous to the one on which he was to marry Miss Lena Pritsch, of No. 5 Monastery-st., West Hoboken, reached home yesterday afternoon. He says that on Tuesday, in New-York, he went into a saloon and bought a drink in order to get a bill changed, and that after drinking the beer he rechanged, and that after drinking the beer he remembers nothing further until Wednesday morning, when he came to himself in a small park in Philadelphia. He says he cannot explain how he reached Philadelphia. He did not know where he was, but supposed he was in New-York, and asked a policeman how he could reach the North River. He had no money, so he started to walk home. At New-Brunswick some fellow Foresters paid his fare to Jersey City. Miss Fritson said last night she was satisfied with the explanation given by Russell and would marry him.

HITCH IN AUTOMOBILE RACE PLANS. M. CHARRON INSISTS THAT HIS CONDITIONS BE

From the reports yesterday it appears that there From the reports yesterday it appears that there has been a hitch in the proposed automobile race which was being arranged between M. Charron, of Paris, and Mr. Winton, of Cleveland, Ohio. M. Charron is alleged to have objected to Mr. Winton depositing his money with other than the persons specified in the preliminary agreement, and is quotispecified in the preliminary agreement.

THE NEW "BARATOGA LIMITED" of the New-York Central—the most luxurious and elegant summer resort train ever placed in service—will make its first trip at 3:30 P. M., Saturday, June 24th.—Advt.

KRUEGER'S REFUSAL TO MAKE TERMS AMERICA'S CUP DEFENDER LEAVES THE TAKEN TO MEAN WAR.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN EXPECTED TO TAKE MRS. ISELIN NAMES THE VESSEL SPEC-FIRM STAND - ENGLAND PREPARED FOR THE EMERGENCY-FORCES

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

London, June 10 .- When the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, in the House of Commons on Thursday, summed up the result of the Bloemfontein conference by declaring a "new situation has been created," he used a pregnant phrase, open apparently to a variety of interpretations, but in reality open to only one. The politicians who have closely followed the affairs of the Transvaal and Mr. Chamberlain's attitude with respect to them are fully satisfied the Colonial Secretary plainly meant to declare that by means of these open negotiations, in which the British High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, had exhausted every diplomatic resource to effect a reasonable settlement of the matters in dispute, it had been proved finally that President Krüger was irreconcilable, and that all hope of an arrangement a suggestion of diplomatic pressure was

THE PUELIC EXASPERATED The British are especially exasperated because they feel they have been trifled with, and the question on everybody's lips is "What

next? Mr. Chamberlain is not the man to be diverted from his course. He has publicly and deliberately espoused the cause of the Outlanders, and his next step will be a demand. Then there will be energetic action to support the demand. It may be regarded as certain that this contingency has been fully foreseen for months. Fresh troops and large quantities of munitions of war have gone to South Africa by every steamer. The troops have been described as reliefs, but those they were supposed to relieve have remained in South Africa. A steamer which sailed in May took five hundred of these reliefs, and passengers who had previously secured accomedation had to yield their places to the officers and men. In Natal, notably at Ladysmith, a large force has been assembled, fully equipped and ready to march at a moment's notice. Hundreds of mules from South Africa and Cyprus are on the soot, the storehouses are full of forage, and the magazines are packed with am-

STRENGTH OF BOER TROOPS.

It is estimated the Transvaal could muster a fighting force of from 16,000 to 18,000 men. while the British troops there already number 11,000 men, commanded by the veteran Major-General Sir William Francis Butler, who has been in command of the troops in South Africa since 1898. His wife was Elizabeth Thompse Paris, June 10.-The "Journal," on authority | the well-known artist. He served in Canada in 1870, in Ashantee in 1874, during the Zulu War of 1878-79, in Egypt in 1882 and 1884-'85, and commanded the British troops at Alexandria from 1890 to 1893. In addition, the British have a large body of splendid riflemen and mounted citt move quickly.

While the country, generally, is backing Mr. Chamberlain, many well-informed people assert that, urged by Cecil Rhodes and the potent social influences of the British Chartered South Africa Company, he is hurrying the country to disaster. They say not only will President Krüger not retreat, but that the Transvaal forces, familiar with every inch of the country, or economic commercial compact question on the will be able to cope with any force Great Britain can put in the field. His artillery is known to be much superior to the British artillery, and "Weiner Aligemeine Zeitung" says it learns | signs are not wanting to show the Boers have more than the moral support of the Orange

> ANXIETY IN LONDON. AN OUTEREAK IN JOHANNESBURG WAS

> FEARED-AMERICAN MEDIATION.

London, June 10.-There was fear here that the crisis in the Transvaal would be hastened to-day by some untoward incident at Johannesburg. J. B. Robinson, the South African millionaire and mine-owner, received a telegram today from his agent at Johnannesburg saying the situation there is most serious.

The consensus of opinion among prominent Uitlanders and South African capitalists in London is that the British Government is in a tight fix, that it cannot retreat from its position and that if President Krüger does not recede

Regarding the suggestion that the United States be asked to mediate between the Transvasi and Great Britain, Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, says:

"While every good American would welcome the possibility of helping a solution of the present situation, we have not been approached in the matter, and I, personally, know nothing of

this proposed mediation by America." An official of the Foreign Office, in conversation with a representative of The Associated

Press, said: "We have not approached America nor has America approached us in this matter, and it is

UITLANDERS MEET UNDISTURBED. NO ATTEMPT TO BREAK UP THEIR MEET-ING IN JOHANNESBURG.

Johannesburg, June 10.-At the mass-meeting of Uitlanders held here to-day for the purpose of confirming and supporting the proposals of Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner, a resolution was adopted declaring that "no sentiment will be satisfactory which does not provide for the recognition of equal political rights for all."

President Krüger's proposals were considered wholly inadequate to satisfy the just demand of the unenfranchised; while Sir Francis Milner's were indorsed as the irreducible minimum

The meeting was orderly and was attended

by five thousand Uitlanders.

The Government issued a notice advising the enfranchised burghers to allow the meeting to proceed without disturbance.

TROOPS SAIL FOR SOUTH AFRICA. London, June 10 .- A detachment of two hundred Royal Engineers salled to-day for South Africa from Southampton.

GERMANY WILL REMAIN NEUTRAL. Berlin, June 10.-If a conflict arises between Great Britain and the Transvaal Germany will

THE VOLKSRAAD UPHOLDS KRUEGER.

Pretoria, June 10.-After deliberating in secret all the morning, the Volksraad yesterday afternoon approved President Krüger's franchise proposals, and instructed the Government to

WAYS AT BRISTOL.

TACULAR EFFECT AT THE YARDS-

ACCIDENT TO ONLOOKERS Bristol, R. L. June 10.-America's new cup defender, the representative of the best boat-building skill and materials of which the Western Continent can boast, was carefully lowered into the water at the Herreshoff Works at 8:30 o'clock to-night, and as she started down the ways, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin named her Colum-

The launching of the latest protector of America's sailing laurels was probably one of the most spectacular that has ever occurred, for the light of day had almost faded when she started down the ways, and three powerful calcium lights played upon her white stern and shining golden underbody with theatrical effect. As she fairly cleared the shed a large silk American yacht ensign was broken out over her stern, the colors of her owners appeared on a small jurymast stepped in place of the regular mast, and the New-York Yacht Club pennant flew in the waist of the boat. With the lights playing on the flags and twenty or more of the crew racing about the deck, the scene was filled with unimation and color. Ranged on both sides of the dock were five thousand spectators, while off the end were clustered fifty or more yachts of all kinds, so that there was plenty of noise. cheers, whistles and guns, to help out the brilliant effect of the lights. Mrs. Iselin performed her part gracefully, surrounded by half a hundred society people, of New-York, Providence and Boston, and many yachting friends of her husband. The launching was successful, being attended only by an unfortunate accident among the spectators. The marine railway idea worked like a charm, and a new cup defender is again affoat, and in another few weeks will be ready to battle for the yachting supremacy of the

CROWDS AT THE GATES.

The crowd began to assemble at the gates before 7 o'clock, and for an hour it increased, until fully two thousand people were packed against the fence, waiting for the signal to rush upon the pier. In the mean time all sorts of craft had assembled at the entrance to the dock. The sky was cloudless, and the twilight therefor a long one, so that when, at 7:45, the gates were at last thrown open, light enough remained to get a good view of the stern of the yacht. The crowd had a great hustle for choice places at the end of the pler. An hour before the launching the big door that for weeks had screened the back end of the shed was taken down, and for the first one had a chance to see the shining underbody of the boat.

Inside the shed, assembled under the bow of the boat, was the launching party, with Mrs. Iselin as the central figure, while on deck were twenty of the Columbia's crew, with one or two officers and "Nat" Herreshoff. There was a wait of about twenty minutes for the tide to get a little higher, and then, at 8:05, Mr. Herreshoff police available, so if hostilities break out events, gave the signel, and the work of lowering the out into the water began. It took about the minutes to get her started, and at 8:14 she was seen to move. There was considerable creaking at first and one or two short stops, but at 8:19 she began to slide steadily, and then it was that Mrs. Iselin dashed the bottle of champagne against her bow and spoke the familar sentence: "I christen thee Columbia."

CHEERING THE VESSEL

As the boat came slowly out of the end of the shed there was a shout from the crowd, "Here she comes." Slowly the boat moved down the rallway, but the crowd did not seem to be aware that the Columbia was a maiden dip, until several feet of the overhanging stern came out clear of the shed. Then the place resounded with cheers and hand-clapping. When half the overhang was clear of the shed, raised an American Yacht Club ensign in the air, and, pausing for a moment, allowed the strong calcium lights to play on it as the breeze shook out its folds.

It was an inspiring scene to see the Stars and Stripes waving in the soft light over the craft that is probably destined to defend the America's Cup this fall. While the eyes of the spectators were drawn to the raising of the pennant, the boat was steadily rolling down to her native element, and in about five minutes from the time she started practically the whole hull was exposed to view. Then there was another bustling on the deck, this time two-thirds of her length from the stern, and a half-dozen men raised another staff, this one having the white star and crescent on a red burgee above and a red and black burgee below, the colors of Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan and C. Oliver Iselin respectively. Finally the long tapering bow was clear of the shed, and on the extreme end a staff bearing the New-York Yacht Club burgee was slipped into a socket. Inch by inch the long, slim craft glided down the railway, and the water began to lap the metal rudder, which gleamed like gold under the rays of the very unlikely that America will be asked to do | calcium, and finally the water crept up until anything of the kind, much as we value the the rudder-head was completely submerged and the keel was hidden from view.

POINTS OF THE NEW DEFENDER

To the casual observer the Columbia rese bles the Defender in many respects. There was the same long overhang both forward and aft, and the same deep underbody, with tons of lead cast into a bulb-shaped keel at the very bottom. A careful study of the hull re veals many points in which the new craft differs from the champion of '95. The Columbia has a long, tapering bow, rounding up gradually from the keel and ending in an extremely sharp point at the stem. The stem overhang is longer and flatter than was the Defender's, and, in fact, the entire hull has the appearance of having a much flatter floor than did the older boat. Then the underbody is considerable shorter at the foot than was that of the Defender, and the lead is said to be cast so that it gradually rounds out from a foot in thickness to three feet through at its widest part. A great deal is expected of that long, thin bow. This part of the new boat is sampled somewhat after the style of many of Herreshoff's 30-footers, except that it rounds down in graceful sweeps to the keel instead of running back and ending abruptly at the fin, as is noticeable on such boats as the Ashahi and Vaquero III. There is no question but that the Columbia will get the use of many feet

The Columbia has her topsides painted Neither the Herreshoffs nor Mr. Iselin would give out a single fact or make a comparison between the new boat and the Defender to-day.

A resident of Bristol, who has been watching the Columbia day after day, says that when the tape was run along from stem to stern she measured 132 feet 8 inches. Her beam is reported to be 24 feet 2% inches, and from the

proposals, and instructed the Government of the

top of her 10-inch crown deck to the base of THE NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS the lead keel, the new boat measured close to 25 feet, just about what the Defender measured. The keel is estimated to be 29 feet long at the very foot, and contains about ninety-five tons of lead. Allowing for a freeboard of about 3 feet 9 inches, the Columbia will be very close

to 90 feet on the water-line when her spars sails, rigging and racing equipment are aboard Her draught will be 20 feet 3 inches. A DISTRESSING ACCIDENT Just as the Columbia was about half-way out

of the shop, a distressing accident occurred. The explosion of a can of flashlight powder blew a leg and part of the head off Napoleon Sans Souci, aged twelve, broke the legs of two other boys-George Balfour, aged ten, and Luke Callan, aged eight-and injured several other persons more or less. The photographer who caused the accident selected the top of a small coal shed on the north wharf on which to place his camera. The roof was closely packed with adventurous boys. In pouring out the flashlight powder a train must have been left connecting powder a train must have been left connecting the large can of explosive with the small quantity on the camera. As the photographer touched the fuse he shouted a warning, but there was no space in which the boys could move. A terrific explosion followed, the entire shed collapsed, many women on the wharves fainted from the shock, and there was great excitement. Policemen pulled the injured persons fainted from the shock, and there was great e-citement. Policemen pulled the injured persons from the wreck and carried them into the Her-ershoff shops. Sans Soucl, who was senseless, was not found for some time, as he was cov-ered with planks. He was picked up and taken he died in a few moments without regaining con-

BIG ADVANCE IN WAGES.

GENERAL RAISE OF 25 PER CENT AFFECT-ING FORTY-FIVE THOUSAND EMPLOYES IN IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

Detroit, Mich., June 10 .- The final conference between the representatives of iron and steel manufacturers and the iron and steel Wage Committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, ended at 9 o'clock this evening.

The net result is that the wage scales for iron and steel workers, as fixed by the recent convention of the Amalgamated Association, are practically all accepted by the manufacturers. This means a general raise of 25 per cent for some forty-five thousand men employed in the iron and steel manufacturing industries.

A summary of the increases is as follows Boiling rate fixed at \$5 per ton on a 1 4-10 card. Muck or puddle mill men, who previously re ceived a % rate, now get 1-7; the base price of boiling, scrapping and bushelling men is a 25 per cent advance on a 14-10 card. Bushelling on sand bottom received an advance of 25 per cent on a 14-10 card. The following branches are raised in the same proportion of 25 per cent: Knobbling, heating slabs and shingling; bar and 12-inch mills and mills making a specialty of working pipe or skelp from iron and steel; plate and tank mills; also guide, 10-inch hoop and cotton tie mills.

The advances are the largest made in the history of the Amalgamated Association, and the wages for the year will be the highest since 1892, although they will not reach the figures paid previous to that year.

At the conclusion of the conference, W. B. Taylor, chairman of the Conference, thanked the workers of the committee for their gentle-

riment, business astuteness, and for manly deportment, business astuteness, and to the fact that they recognized the manufactur-ers as friends and no longer as enemies. Presi-dent Shaffer, of the Amaigamated Association, responded in a similar vein, complimenting the

manufacturers upon their fairness toward the interests of the employes.

The Amalgamated Association's Tinplate Committee will meet representatives of the American Tin Plate Company in Pittsburg next Wednesday.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

GERMANS COMPLAIN OF SECRECY-THE AMERICAN ARBITRATION PROPOSALS.

cuss German complaints against the secrecy imposed upon the delegates and the consequence of misleading reports published, and it is understood that Count Munster, head of the German lying on her deck, jumped to their feet and delegation, was instructed to propose that the protocols on the plenary sittings of the committees be published immediately after they are

drawn up. American delegates tell the representatives here of The Associated Press that they are still confident of the adoption of some of their chief projects for arbitration. But the preliminary discussion yesterday indicates the impossibility of maintaining them all. For instance, it is impossible to carry the proposal that the judges of the arbitration tribunal be elected by the highest court of justice of each country, as some of the European countries do not possess a judicial organization permitting such procedure. It is expected that the likeliest outcome will be that each country will be free to choose the manner of nominating its own judges.

The Americans propose to insist upon a permanent tribunal. If this is impossible, they hope to obtain, at any rate, the institution of a permanent commission. They will also insist

on other points. ARBITRATION PLANS IN DANGER.

Washington, June 10 .- According to private advices received here from The Hague, there is grave danger that all the arbitration schemes before the Conference will fail. It is said that Germany is markedly hostile to the arbitration principle, and is making an active canvass to secure the support of some of the second-rate Powers in her opposition. If this movement is successful, even in a limited degree, it is feared that arbitration is doomed, so far as this Conference is concerned, for, to carry any weight and show practical results, the delegates must

BILLION-DOLLAR BREWERY TRUST.

COMBINATION OF ALL THE 2200 BEER CONCERNS

IN THE COUNTRY FORMING Indianapolis. June 10 .- "The Sentinel" ing Company, of this city, who returned to-day from Detroit, where he attended the National meeting of brewers, admitted that the subject of a brewery trust was a topic of private consideration at the convention, at which 600 leading brewers

than a billion dollars capital would be required, as than a billion dollars capital would be required, as there are 2,200 breweries in the country to be bought up. It is understood that an option has been placed by the trust on Mr. Schaf's brewery, and this he did not deny. When asked how many options had been secured n Indiana, he said: 'At a guess, I should any eight or ten to date.

"Mr. Schaf declined to say who were behind the brewery trust, but replied in response to that question: 'Eastern capitalists are promoting the trust.'

NEW YORK CITY INVESTMENT

The well-known banking house of Haight & Freese. New York Boston and Philadelphia, bring before the public an attractive & New-York City investment. They offer for subscription 1859.090 First Mortgage & Gold Bonds of the American Market Company at par and accrued interest. Interest commences June 1. 1896, and is payable semi-annually at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, where, when due, the bonds themselves are payable.

The capital stock, viz. \$800,000, is already fully subscribed, and as the American Market Company will meet a long-felt want on the West Side in provising a general market fitted up with all modern improvements, the carning capacity of the company is more than assured. Annual net income over all fixed charges is estimated at \$7,000, so that the bonds offer an opportunity for a safe and remunerative investment not often met with at this time. Prospectus and any additional particulars may be had by personal or mailed application to Haight & Freese, & Broadway.—Advi.

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LONDON.

THE TRANSVAAL COMPLICATIONS.

FORBEARANCE OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE CRITICISM OF PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S

CIVIL SERVICE ORDER.

IBY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.1 London, June 10 .- Mr. Chamberlain asserts

that a new situation has been created in the Transvaal by the failure of the Conference, and the English press is eager to take his word for it; but neither he nor they can explain intelligibly how this impasse alters the conditions and obligations of treaty law. The truth is that the old situation created by the treaty made with the Transvaal fifteen years ago remains unaltered. That convention was clumsily drawn. but Lord Derby officially interpreted it at the time as a pledge that the British Government would not impose upon the Transvaal any liability to intervention in internal affairs. England under Gladstone's initiative bound herself and self-dental, and her pledges now remain to hamper her when many thousands of her citizens are deprived of their just rights. The old situation is maintained by the requirements of national honor and an explicit pledge against interference in the domestic affairs of the Dutch Republic.

A new situation will arise when the British Government decides that the grievances of the Outlanders exceed the moral obligation imposed by the treaty, and that coercion is necessary to bring the Eoers to their senses. Probably Mr. Chamberlain would like to take this stand at once, but Lord Salisbury is Prime Minister, and prefers to make haste slowly.

The full details of the negotiations published to-day show that Sir Alfred Milner, who is a most capable man, took up strong ground in asking for the full franchise for every foreigner crate increase in the representation of the Outlander districts. President Kriger met this reasonable demand with a counter proposal for a clumsy, dilatory and vexatious system of naturalization by which Outlanders, after two years' notice, would remain five additional years without cit-zenship in any country. President Krüger also offered an increase of representabeing possible, the two negotiators parted with polite bows on each side, but with the main points in favor of Krilger. It is easy for him to outplay Milner, Chemberlain and Rhodes year after year, when the British Government, by its action in 1884, put all the trumps in his hand; and there has not been a new deal. In this way he manages to maintain the reputation of being the only man in the world who succeeds in thwarting the imperial policy and in outmanœuvring great Englishmen like Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Rhodes. His chief resource is inertia, and when the British Government is enmeshed with its own moral obligations, this suffices to enable him to hold his ground.

There is much strong writing in journals like "The Times" and "The Standard," and the only plea for the requirements of plighted national faith is made by "The Manchester Guardian"; but it is not clear that Lord Salisbury is prepared to act boldly and create a new situation in South Africa. He is evidently afraid of Libera: criticism, as is shown by the fact that Sir Alfred Milner's proposals for reform are identical with Lord Ripon's programme in 1894. The Imperial Government will answer the petition of British subjects in the Transvaal and hold the Boer Government responsible for disorders caused by legitimate grievances, but it is not yet ready to apply coercive measures.

tent to maintain a neutral attitude for a long time, made a powerful speech in the House yesterday on the China question. The Government has not been exposed to such destructive criticism for a long time; no candid friend ever told a more wholesome truth. He exposed the shallowness of the talk about the open door when the door had been closed by Russian license to interfere with a commercial enterprise like the Northern Chinese Railway; he charged the Government with wanton neglect to do anything to develop British trade in China; he taunted Mr. Balfour and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach with their empty menaces, and reproached Lord Salisbury with abandoning in the Russian agreement the two principles for which he had been pretending to make a firm stand, namely, preferential railway rates and a definition of the Yang-tse Valley. If any Liberal leader would talk out in this spirited way, the Opposition would carry both the Edinburgh by-elections now pending. The Broderick covered the feeble defence of the Government by the welcome announcement that arrangements had been made for protecting British trade on the great river of Central China

The Peace Congress has fallen into the background this week, owing to the superior attractions of South Africa and the French hurly-burly, but it is apparent that the main result of the session will be a recommendation to all the governments represented that concertinternational court of arbitration. "The Manchester Guardian" gives a novel turn to the discussion by suggesting that this court shall have a special bureau for dealing with native questions, with a Tribunus Plebus at the head who will try to prevent armed conflicts with semicivilized and savage races like Samoans and Filipinos. The English suggestion that the Filipinos ought to be treated as wards in Chancery under some new fiction of international law providing for the guardianship of the rights of minors of civilization is signal proof that the American policy in the South Seas is not altogether intelligible to foreigners. The comment now often heard in England is that full use has not been made by the Administration in power of the victories of the war and the results of peace negotiations.

The English press watches American affairs closely these days, and is as critical about them as it is about the action of its own Government at home or abroad. "The Speciator," which is an honest admirer of America, notes to-day with intense regret that the President has issued an order releasing four thousand offices from the operation of the Civil Service rules, and turning them over to politicians. It marvels over this act, since it is confident that the President must have been convinced during the last few years of the importance to the State of independent, self-respecting public servants, like those who have proved its best helpers and servers in the Army and Navy, where there was

The question of the Alaska boundary has not been discussed with any real interest by the English press; one journal has published a map showing the two boundaries claimed, but th essential facts of the dispute are not understood by the public here. Negotiations are still in progress here over a modus vivendi, but as there are so many other questions before the